

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1803.

No. 806.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

Also,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimere, Calicoes,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coating, Chintzes,
Hathfides, Bedticks,
Fearnaught, Oznaburgo,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

July 5.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate.
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Mould and dipp'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

Also,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerleymeres, Duffis,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russells,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgo and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand's,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And fundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 12.

For Sale, or Rent,

A 3 story BRICK HOUSE
on King Street, next door to Bennet and,
Watts's, and is a good stand for business.

Also—A number of building
LOTS on Fairfax Street, near the Pres-
byterian Meeting House; some on Wolf
Street, and on Wilkes Street.

For Sale,

A small HOUSE and LOT
on the East side of Water Street, near the
corner of Duke Street.

A few bundles of new Hay,
Eight Casks of Wrought NAILS, 8d.
1d. and 2d.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

Alex. 6th mo. 15th.

HATS.

I have just received a few cases of Eng-
lish felt Hats, well assorted, and now for
sale.

Wm. HODGSON.

May 9.

WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

*A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,
Where he intends keeping a general assort-
ment of genuine articles in that line, and
now offers for sale on moderate terms,
LONDON particular*

Madeira,

Port in casks and bottles,

Colmenar and Malaga

Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in
cafes of 2 dozen each,

White Wine Vinegar,

4th proof Jamaica Rum,

Do. Cogniac Brandy,

Holland Gin,

Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,

Sugar House Molasses,

Imperial,

Chulan,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong,

Pouchong Souchong,

Padra Souchong,

Poco Souchong,

Bohea

Green Coffee,

Durham and Dixon's Mustard,

Cayenne and black Pepper,

Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and

Nutmegs,

Nantz and Bourdeaux Salad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English

Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,

Do. best Smoking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,

Do. do. of a good quality,
Basket Salt for table use,

Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,

Brown and white Soap,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,

Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the
dwelling HOUSE above said store. It
is now in good repair, and well calculated
to accommodate a genteel family. Ap-
ply as above.

June 27.

John Gardner Ladd

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Prince Street Wharf,

Loaf and brown Sugars,
West India and N. England Rum,

Coffee, Chocolate, fresh Teas,
New Rice, white and brown Soap,

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
Soal Leather, Beef and Pork,

Lamp and Tanners' Oil,
French Brandy and Holland Gin,

Few boxes excellent Claret,
Bar Iron, stone Lime,

New Herring and Shad,
A few bls. good Vinegar,

Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Russia and ravens Duck,

India Cottons, Narkeens,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Irish Linens, German do.

Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Allum, Copperas, Brimstone,

Cotton, Wool and Playing Cards,
Wrought and cut Nails,

A few boxes Olives, Cafers and Sweet

Oil,

Mens' fine and coarse Hatts, &c.

June 2.

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HARDWARE, &c.

BY the United States, the

subscriber has received an extensive assort-

ment.

Also,

A variety of Tools, Looking Glasses,
&c. manufactured in this country.

PHILIP WANTON.

5th mo. 9th.

d

PETER NOWLAND,

Ladies & Gentlemen

HAIR DRESSER, Royal Street,

HAS just received a general assort-
ment of PERFUMERY, consist-
ing of violet, almond, palm, cream, and
Windor soap, chymical, cream and com-
mon wash balls, ladies toilet perfumes,
in fancy boxes, almond paste and cream
of violets, for preserving & whitening the
skin, Gowland's lotion, lip salve, rose wa-
ter, dentifrice and tooth powder, tooth
brushes, shaving powder, milk of roses, la-
vender water, bergamot, lavender and rose
perfume, Marshell, citron, and violet
pomatum in pots and roles, perfumed and
plain hair powder, powder bags, silk and
swan puffs, Hopkins's strops of different
kinds, paste for do. ladies japanned dressing
cases complete, gentlemen's Morocco
shaving boxes and brushes, warranted razors,
fancy work bags, gold mounted forehead
combs, patent and plain suspenders,
night caps, pocket books and purses,
neck pads, ink stands, English blacking
in liquid and cakes, flesh coloured court
plaster, the best Havana segars, game
nets, and powder flasks. He has on hand
and will keep a constant supply of wigs &
frizets of the latest fashions.

June 27

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JAMES BACON

HAS OPENED

*A Grocery, Tea, Wine and
Liquor Store,*

In King street, next door but one to Wash-
ington street, where he offers for sale,
the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Mus-
covado Sugar,

Loaf and lump do.

Best Green Coffee,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Padra Souchong,

Souchong

and

Bohea

Madeira,

Sherry,

Teneriffe,

Port,

Lisbon and

Malaga

Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,

Jamaica, Antigua, and N. E. Rum,

Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,

Holland Geneva,

5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,

Country do.

Wine and Cyder Vinegar,

Best Albany Chocolate,

Mould and dipp'd Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,

Best English Gunpowder,

Muscatell Raisins in boxes,

Soft shell Almonds,

Spinning Cotton,

Peppers, black and Cayenne,

Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,

Cinnamon and Cassia,

Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,

Pearl and Scotch Barley,

Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,

Indigo, Glauber Salts,

Olive Oil of a superior quality,

Godfroid's warranted Segars,

Best chewing Tobacco,

Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,

Rice and Ground Ginger,

Starch and Fig Blue,

Pipes in kegs,

Demi-johns assorted,

Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

June 24.

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

At the store next door to Messrs. Jonathan

and Mahlon Scholdfield, King street,

Forty five bales of South Ca-

rolina Cotton,

Seventeen tierces and six half tierces

prime Rice,

Seven hds. Guadaloupe Molasses—for

cash or good paper at 60 or 90 days, with

approved endorsers.

Also, on Consignment,

Five trunks jaconet muslins and hand-

kerchiefs, one trunk stitching threads, one

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For PHILADELPHIA,
THE SLOOP
HILAND;
JOHN HAND, Master.
An excellent vessel, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board at Prince Street Wharf—or to
DANIEL MCLEAN.

July 11. d

For Philadelphia or New York,
The Schooner
REBECCA,
JAMES SCULL,
Master.
Burthen 600 barrels, for freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Merchants Wharf or to
DANIEL MCLEAN.

July 5. d

For Freight or Charter,
The Schooner
YOUNG LYON,
FIELDER LUCKETT,
Master.
Apply to the master on board at Messrs. Vowell's wharf, or to
DANL. MCLEAN.

July 8. d

For Freight, Coastwise,
The new staunch schooner,
ALMIRA,
David Peckham Master,
burthen about 800 barrels, having excellent accommodations for passengers. Please apply to the master on board or to
JOHN G. LADD.

July 11.

For Freight or Charter,
The Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
Thos. Burns,
Master.
An excellent, staunch vessel. Apply to
J. G. LADD.

For sale on board said vessel,
About 50 M. feet Boards and joists,
167 casks of Lime,
40 packages Shoes assorted.

July 9. d

For Liverpool—Direct.
The SHIP
FABIUS,
Capt. Thomas Farrell,
Will sail with all possible dispatch, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight, apply immediately to
Wm. HODGSON.

Who will make liberal advances on consignments by this vessel, to the address of Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

June 30. d

THE BRIG
FAME,
Burthen about 950 barrels, will take a freight for the West Indies, if a good one offers, and immediate application is made to
BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Who has for sale on board said brig,
50 barrels New Eng. Rum,
20 bags green Coffee,
29 coils of Cordage,
A few pieces Russia Sheetings and Raven's Duck,
2 barrels of Oil, 2 cases Hats, and a few hundred feet of Oars.

July 1. d

For Sale,
On Ramsay's Wharf, thirty puncheons o
4th proof Jamaica Rum.
ALSO,
The sch'r Nancy,
Now lying at said wharf, three years old, as she came from sea.

Wm. YEATON.
June 28. d

Genuine Port Wine.

Just received per brig Commerce, captain Baldwin, from Oporto, and will commence landing this afternoon,
90 Quarter casks Port Wine,
50 ditto, ditto, such as is usually shipped to the London Market, for sale by J. & T. VOWELL.

July 11. d

From the New England Palladium.

LOUISIANA.

MEMORIAL

ON THIS QUESTION—WETHER IT BE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR FRANCE TO TAKE POSSESSION OF LOUISIANA?

"Presented to the French government by Mr. Livingston, the American minister at Paris."

TRANSLATED BY MR. NANCREDE.

(Continued.)

Able statesmen have questioned whether colonies were useful to a country situated like France; but my design is not to examine this theory. France has colonies; she has invited her citizens to go and carry their riches to them; honor requires that she keep and protect them; but she is under no obligation to create new ones; to multiply points of defence; to squander away the capitals she wants at home and abroad. How could the possession of Louisiana be useful to her? In the first place, its cultivation is to be carried on, as in all warm countries, by slaves; the capitals spent in buying them, or the slaves themselves, would have been carried, to the islands, if this new channel had not opened. This rivalry will rise the price of slaves for the planters, and many thus much retarded the settlement.

On their arrival at Louisiana, the slaves will be employed in the barren occupation of felling the large forests with which this immense country is covered, a labor but little suited to slaves, for it requires being long accustomed to the axe; and force and activity are seldom found in slaves. They must be clothed, fed and maintained during whole years before any profit can be derived from them. What I am about to relate may serve to determine that period. In the Northern and Middle States of America, the usual term of a quit-rent lease in the new lands is ten years free from rent, and after this the lessee pays 12 bushels of wheat for every 100 acres forever. It is, therefore, obvious, that the first ten years are considered as a time of expense, during which term the owner requires no payment. But in the Southern States, new lands cannot even be given out on those terms, because the white planter sets a higher value on his labour, and the clearing of forests requires too great outlays for any one but the owner of the land.

Who then will cultivate Louisiana with slaves? Who is the citizen willing to bestow large capitals upon so precarious a property with the prospect of a distant return.

It may be asked, why does it not happen in the Southern States? It is answered, first because none are southerly enough to be wholly free from colds of winter, which renders savage life very difficult to men, born in hot climates; and secondly, because the Southern States are mostly surrounded by the sea, and by mountains the whole population of which is white, and which cut off the communication between the slaves and the vast forests of the inferior parts.

But let us suppose that all these difficulties overcome, what commercial advantages can France derive from the settlement of this country? The productions of Louisiana being the same with those of the West Indies, no advantage is to be reaped, for the islands, being well cultivated, will suffice for the wants of France and even all Europe. The introduction of those from Louisiana, would only lessen the price, without adding any thing to the value, and France would be obliged, to prevent the ruin of those who had employed their funds in the colonies, to imitate the Dutch, who destroy their spices and teas, when the quantity of these commodities in Europe is large enough to cause a depreciation of their value.

The productions of Louisiana, which do not grow in the West Indies, are only lumber, and perhaps rice; but it is certain that those productions, considering the difficulty of procuring them in a hot and insalubrious climate, will not cover the outlets, or, at least, will not yield the same profits, as would be procured by raising them in the islands, in procuring the same or other and more valuable articles.

The proof of this is found in the United

States. It is not from Georgia nor S. Carolina that the West Indies are supplied with lumber, but chiefly from the northern states, where forests are more scarce and more valuable than in the south.—The cause of this is, that the supplying of lumber, the mills necessary to prepare them for sale, all these are the work of free hands which are satisfied with a moderate price.

I shall presume further to lay down, however paradoxical it may seem, that it is not advantageous for France to supply herself with lumber, even if she could procure it from Louisiana. I have two reasons to offer: What lumber the northern states supply her colonies with, is paid for in molasses and some rum. The first article costs the planter nothing, for, were it not for that, this would be an useless production of his sugar, and the second is but a very moderate expence for distillation. If it were consumed in America, molasses would be thrown away as useless, and this was the case when America was a British colony, because French commerce does not offer any other market for that commodity.

It may, therefore, be said, that the colonies have from the United States, *Lumber for nothing*. Should, on the contrary, a settlement be formed in Louisiana for the supplying of that article, every expense and outlay of this establishment, all the labor necessary to cut, saw, and transport it to the place where it is to be sold, would be a real loss for the nation, even admitting that the cutters and other men employed, should take, as payment, molasses and rum; because their labor would produce nothing to the nation.

But it is certain that Louisiana could not furnish a market for molasses or rum. It is only in New England (northern states,) that those articles are consumed. The inhabitants of the south prefer ardent spirits, distilled from grain, apples and peaches, to those distilled from molasses. On the supposition, therefore, that the planters supply themselves with lumber in a French colony, exclusively at Louisiana, they would be forced to pay for it in money or objects of real value. If the right of supply is not exclusive, it is null, because the laborer of the southern climate cannot work as cheap as the robust son of the north.

It might be thought that molasses would find a market in New England, tho' it were no longer the price of lumber. It would be an error. They have no other reason to take it, than its being offered them in exchange for an article for which they have few other markets. Let the colonies refuse lumber, from the north, spirits from grain, apples, &c. will immediately be substituted to those from sugar, because the price of rum would immediately be higher. Then it will be that every sort of commerce between them and the colonies will cease, unless it be for provisions, which they will necessarily require to be paid for in money, or in what will pass in foreign markets, for money.

The second reason why France ought not to get her lumber from Louisiana, even though she might do it, is, that, in case of war, supposing England should preserve her naval superiority, no safe calculations could be made upon receiving provisions and they could not be supplied from the United States, for that commerce having been abandoned since the peace, those whom it then employed have sought other objects of industry; and saw-mills erected to prepare that lumber, are out of use, and will not easily be set up again at the renewal of hostilities, so that the misfortunes which are the consequence of it would be doubly distressing to the colonies.

It is therefore very evident the colonizing of Louisiana would, in a commercial point of view, be very injurious to France, because it would employ capitals which would be more usefully employed in the other colonies; because those capitals would lie dormant for several years, and because admitting they should become productive for individuals, they would add nothing to the national mass, and would have no other effect than to lower the price of colonial produce, and lessen the profits of their labor.

It might however be thought that the possession of Louisiana would afford one more market to French manufactures, and thus compensate the expence of the nation for its settlement. This question deserves a particular examination, and the provisioning or the consumption of French manufactures may relate either to the free or bond population.

If it be the free class that is to be interested by emigrants from France, it will be composed of that portion of the people which not only could support themselves in France, but, besides, increase the national riches by their industry. For France is not overburdened by her population, and consequently every emigration will form a vacuum somewhere, or abandon some useful branch which will no longer be carried on. The emigrant carries away with him a portion of the general good, in the mass of the productive labor of the mother country; he also carries away with him a portion of the capital, or he never goes with empty hands, and, as I have already observed, ten years must pass away before his settlement produces beyond his first necessities. He must, at the same time, live with the strictest economy, for having nothing to offer in exchange, he receives scarcely any thing from the mother country, and the nature of the southerly climates requires very few of the articles necessary in Europe. It is, therefore, beyond all doubt, that, as to the present emigrant, the few articles furnished him by French manufactures will not cover the loss which the nation will sustain of his own labor; besides, he will consume much less in America than he would in France, and besides his labor, the manufacturer, who supplied his wants in both countries, will be a loser by his emigration.

Black population will still less contribute to the support of French manufactures, because their consumption in articles of dress is very small; and even in South Carolina it does not amount to more than forty livres a year for each negro. At Louisiana, where the winter is still less severe, it will be reduced in proportion; it will consist in cotton, principally worked in the country, and still more smuggled from the United States. But if the whole were brought from France, after deducting the raw materials which must be purchased, the whole profit of the French manufacturer will not amount to more than thirty livres for each negro, every year. Now, as each slave will cost the nation 1000 livres, and as this capital would have produced, in France, at least 10 per cent in every other commerce or manufacture, the difference between 100 livres French produce, and 30 livres produce of the Louisiana cloathing, gives the real loss to be sustained by France in the first ten years, during which they can only, as I have said before, supply their first wants, if so much; and as a certain number must die by the charge of climate and a number will run away, the real loss of France on every slave imported and employed in Louisiana must be 100 livres every year.

(To be continued.)

SALEM, July 4.

Arrived yesterday, sch'r Union, capt. Beckford, in 29 days from Surinam.—Left there, among a number of other vessels, sch'r Eliza, Bingham, and brig Agnes, Hunt, of Philadelphia; brig Atlanta, Simpson, of Boston; ship Mercury, Pettis, and sch'r Eliza Ann, Brown, of Providence; brig Diligent, of Wilmington, N. C.; brig Elizabeth, Fletcher, of Newburyport; sch'r Union —, and brig Enterprise, Ewer, of New York. Spoke, June 11, lat. 50, long. 50, 30, brig Jane, from Philadelphia to Barbadoes. June 12, lat. 25, 59, long. 63, 40, ship Ambition, Broom, 50 days from Lisbon, for N.Y. Spoke on Friday last, a Kennebec brig, 30 days from Tobago. When capt. B. left Surinam, provisions of every kind were plenty, except salt fish—beef and pork in no demand; every store full of those articles, and sales dull; flour had been in demand, but had fallen on account of two vessels having arrived from Philadelphia with that article. Produce of every kind scarce and dear. Molasses delivered on board at 36 cents per gallon, and sugar at 8 dollars per cwt. Nothing else allowed to be exported in American vessels. Since the Dutch have had possession of the colony, the old duties of 8 per cent inward, and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent outward, besides 6 guilders a last tonnage money, have been established again. Capt. B. was obliged to exchange his paper money for specie at the rate of 140 cents for a dollar—and no bills to be had except plantation bills at 20 per cent. advance.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

Arrived, ship Ardent, Williams, from Londonderry. Left there, Ship Serpent, M'Corkle, Mohawk, Barry, Philadelphia
Stafford, Kennedy, Big Prue, —, In lat. 42, 58, long. 67, spoker, name unknown, bound to N. lat.

July 3, spoke the ship Diana Bedford, from Newry, with passage to New York.
Passed a ship off the Potowmack.

Arrived, schr. Edith and Pocumtuck, of Oxford from Martinique.
Schr. Unicorn, 20 days from quoddy.

June 9. Arrived, brig Columbia, of M. capt. Trefrey, from Lisbon.
Left at Lisbon, the brig Pocumtuck, and a schooner from captain Dagget, to sail in 4 days.

May 27, in lat. 42, 20, long. 62, 30, spoke the schr. Speedwell, Ellis from New York bound days out.
June 2, in lat. 44, long. 27, the ship Three Sisters, from bound to Bordeaux, 21 days out.

June 13, in latitude 43, 10, spoke the brig Maria from New days out.
June 28, in latitude 40, 12, 30, spoke the schr. Speedwell, Ellis from New York bound days out.

Arrived, ship Alexandria, ton, from Liverpool. Left, sh. Greene, Miller, of Baltimore shortly; Baltimore, —, Hu 15th June.
The ships William, Kingston, Philadelphia; John and Henry, Charleston; Hanna, —, of Ripley, of Boston; brig Crug of New York; and a number names unknown, sailed with the Alexandria. In lat. 42, long. 48, Mary, —, from Norfolk bound out 15 days. Spoke a ship from Amsterdam bound out 32 days, in lat. 45, long. 4.

July 10. Arrived last night, schr. De Cadiz, from the Havanna, ship Esperanza, Howe, from and a number of others names belonging to different ports.
The Pamela, Driscoll, arrived at Amsterdam the 13th.

“V. Unasys” requested to be continued.
Alexandria Advertiser

TUESDAY, JULY 12.
“V. Unasys” requested to be continued.

CAPTURE OF SR.
SALEM, July 4.

Arrived this morning Rachel, Captain Stevens, days from Barbadoes. Stevens politely favored with the Official Gazette of the June, from which the following extracts are made
BRIDGE-TOWN, At eight o'clock this morning the schooner Supply, Express Lucia, with dispatches from Grinfield, announcing the capture of that Island, which indicated from the Lieut. General to his Excellency the Right Seaforth, from which the toll extract:

“St. Lucia, June 2. I am sure it will give ship pleasure to hear that St. Lucia, and taken in the most manner within twelve hours after we last night drove in the Potts and took the town of then offered the Commandant, which he refused as a man of honor. This morning the assault began, and before in possession of Morne Fortune in Officers wounded, particularly has been great, but I hope all will be restored to a service they have added Lustre.”
Without entering into a detail of the debarkation of the troops, and its advance to the Morne Chabot; suffice it to say that the greater part of the troops be

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Arrived, brig Columbia, of Marblehead, capt. Trefrey, from Lisbon.

Left at Lisbon, the brig Potomak, of Baltimore, and a schooner from Corunna, captain Dagget, to sail in 4 days for Boston.

May 27, in lat. 42, 50, long. 28 spoke a sch. 26 days out from Alexandria, bound to Bilbao.

June 2, in lat. 44, long. 27 20, spoke the ship Three Sisters, from Charleston bound to Bordeaux, 21 days out.

June 13, in latitude 43, longitude 49, spoke the brig Maria from New York, 10 days out.

June 28, in latitude 40, 12, longitude 62, 30, spoke the schr. Speedwell, captain Ellis from New York bound to Cadiz, 8 days out.

Arrived, ship Alexandria, capt. Weston, from Liverpool. Left, ship General Greene, Miller, of Baltimore, to sail shortly; Baltimore, —, Hurst, of do. 15th June.

The ships William, Kingston, of Philadelphia; John and Henry, Punker, of Charleston; Hanna, —, of do. Hope, Ripley, of Boston; brig Cruger, Barry, of New York; and a number of others names unknown, sailed with the Alexandria. In lat. 42, long. 48, spoke brig Mary, —, from Norfolk bound to Lisbon, out 15 days. Spoke the 13th June, a ship from Amsterdam bound to Boston, out 32 days, in lat. 45, long. 45.

July 10.

Arrived last night, schr. Dispatch, capt. De Cadiz, from the Havanna. Left there, ship Esperanza; Howe, from Baltimore; and a number of others names unknown, belonging to different ports. Spoke nothing.

The Pamela, Driscoll, from hence, arrived at Amsterdam the 13th May.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

“V. Unasfy’s” request has been complied with.

CAPTURE OF St. LUCIA.

Arrived this morning the snow Rachel, Captain Stevens, 15 days from Barbadoes. Captain Stevens politely favored the Editor with the Bridge-Town Official Gazette of the 26th of June, from which the following extracts are made.

BRIDGE-TOWN, June 26. At eight o’clock this morning arrived the schooner Supply, Express from St. Lucia, with dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Grinfield, announcing the important conquest of that Island, which is communicated from the Lieut. General in a letter to his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract:—

“St. Lucia, June 22, 1803. “I am sure it will give your Lordship pleasure to hear that St. Lucia is a now, and taken in the most handsome manner within twelve hours after the landing. We last night drove in the enemy’s Out Posts and took the town of Castries. I then offered the Commandant a Capitulation, which he refused as a soldier and a man of honor. This morning at four, the assault began, and before five we were in possession of Morne Fortune. Our loss in Officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many if not all will be restored to a service, to which they have added lustre.”

Without entering into a circumstantial detail of the debarkation of the Armament, and its advance to the position of Morne Chabot; suffice it to say, that the greater part of the troops being landed at

about four o’clock in the afternoon at Choque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the ports contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o’clock having driven in the advanced posts, got possession of the town of Castries.

In this attack the Lieut. General himself led the Column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Castries, down a road that lay open to all the guns of the fort.

The commander of the Forces, wishing to prevent an effusion of blood, sent a summons to the Commandant of Morne Fortune, which not being acceded to, it was determined to commence operations against the Morne before day break the next morning. The first column commanded by Brig. Gen. Prevost, began its march at half past one o’clock; the second column, commanded by Brig. Gen. Breerton, moved from the town at half past two; and a detachment under Lieut. Col. Shipley, marched by another road to divert the attention of the enemy by a feint attack.

The columns nearly arriving at the same time at the point of attack, immediately pressed forward to storm the works of the Fortress, which were carried in less than three quarters of an hour, notwithstanding the resistance of the French (animated by the example of their Commander and General of brigade Nogues) was most spirited and obstinate.

Great credit must attach to those who, by their prompt and decisive measures, have thus carried into immediate execution the wishes of His Majesty’s Ministers and gained such an acquisition to their Country by the unconditional conquest of an island of such importance.

SUMMONS.

Castries, St. Lucia, June 21, 1803.

The forces of His Britannic Majesty now landed in this island being so superior to that of the French Republic, that all resistance must be not only not necessary but actually unnecessary profusion of the lives of men; the naval force is so superior to that of the French, that no hope of succour can possibly be entertained. The commanders both of the British army and navy, being fully sensible of their superiority, offer to the French commanding officer to accept of any reasonable conditions which he may think proper to propose, promising that the French troops must be prisoners of war and sent to Europe, and that all public property is to be at the disposition of the captors.

The officer who has the honor to present this, will wait one hour for an answer.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.
SAM. HOOD, Commodore, &c.
To the General, or officer commanding the French forces in the island of St. Lucia.

ANSWER (Translation.)

Morne Fortune, 2nd Mefidor.
11th year French Republic.
The General (Lieutenant to the Captain General of Martinique) at St. Lucie, to his Excellency General GRENFIELD and the commodore HOOD.

Gentlemen,

THE military advantages which I have at my disposal will not permit me to subscribe to the terms offered and contained in your message, this instant received.

Like you, gentlemen, I am actuated by the principles of humanity, and the preservation of our respective forces; but it is a duty I owe to the honor of the French Arms, to defend Morne Fortune as long as the means I have will enable me to keep it militarily.

Receive Gentlemen, the homage of my salutations, and assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

NOGUES.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters Castries, St. Lucia.

June 22, 1803.

The Commander of the Forces has the honor to congratulate the troops under his command, for the gallant attack and capture, by assault, of the fortress of Morne Fortune, and the unconditional surrender of the Island of St. Lucia.

If any thing could reconcile to the Officers and soldiers who have been wounded, and to the friends of those who have been killed, it will be the reflection of their most extraordinary, gallant, and soldier like behaviour.

The commander of the forces shall have particular satisfaction in representing to

his king, the readiness with which the troops who formed the expedition were embarked on the shortest notice; he must particularly speak of the gallant behavior of the 2d Battalion of the Royals, and the 64th Regiment; and he is very sorry that the 64th Regiment, by its being in the reserve under Brig. Gen. Pickton, was not in the action, otherwise there could have been no doubt, but that the conduct of that Regiment would have merited an equal report, as was evinced from a small detachment of that Regiment in a feint attack under the command of Lieut. Col. Shipley.

To the ready attention of Commodore Hood, and to the accommodation afforded to the troops in the Men of War, and to the exertions and arrangements of Captain Halliwell in their embarkation and disembarkation, may be justly attributed the success of the expedition to this island.

To the cool and determined conduct of Brig. Gen. Prevost, and Brig. Gen. Breerton, who led the two columns of attack, may be attributed the success of the action; but to Brigadier General Prevost must be acknowledged, that to his counsel and arrangements, the Commander of the forces attributes the glory of the day.

To Lt. Col. Pakinham and Lt. Col. McDonald, (both severely wounded) their respective corps are indebted for their spirited behaviour.

To Lieutenant Colonel Shipley and the Royal Engineers he is indebted in an high degree for assistance and professional advice.

To Lt. Col. Morden, (severely wounded) he is indebted for his spirited offer & good conduct in leading the column to the assault; and the conduct of Major Sir George Richardson, (also severely wounded) was particularly noticed by Brig. Gen. Prevost.

It would be of too great length to insert the names of every officer whose courage and behaviour on this day has deserved to be marked; the commander of the forces can assure them that the satisfaction expressed by Brig. General Prevost and Brig. Gen. Breerton, does them the highest credit.

The commander of the forces would be unpardonable was he not to express, that the General of Brigade Nogues, the commanding officer of the forces of the French Republic, and the troops under his command, mad a most gallant defence for their country, and highly honorable to themselves.

Return of the Killed Wounded and missing.

Killed—4 Serjeants, 16 Rank and File. Wounded—4 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 97 Rank and File.

Missing—1 Drummer, 7 Rank and File.

Names of Officers Wounded.

2d Batt. Royals—Lieut. Col. Macdonald and Capt. Calonner—severely.

64th Regiment.—Lieut. Col. Pakenham, Major Sir Geo. Richardson—severely. Capt. Galway, and Lieut. Frederick Rowan—slightly.

3d West India Regt.—Lieut. Moultrie and Ensign Fagan—slightly.

Staff—Lieut. Col. Morden, Dep. Adjutant General—severely.

N. B. Hospital Mate Hyne, attached to 3d West India Regiment, severely wounded, not included above.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

The number of French Prisoners amounts to 619 men, including Officers and non commissioned.

PROCLAMATION.

Saint Lucia—By their Excellencies Lieut. Gen. Wm. Grinfield, and Commodore Samuel Hood, Commanding in Chief the Land and Sea Forces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, employed in reducing said Island, &c. &c.

Although the said Island of St. Lucia was taken by assault, and without any capitulation or stipulation whatever, yet their Excellencies, from a desire to tranquillize the inhabitants and proprietors, with respect to their actual situation, have thought proper to declare, and do hereby declare, that the laws existing at the time the said Island was under his Majesty’s Government immediately previous to its last cession, shall continue in full force until His Royal Pleasure shall be made known; and all the constituted autho-

rities are required to take notice of this Proclamation, and conduct themselves accordingly.

Given under our Hands and Seals at Head Quarters, Castries, in the Island of St. Lucia, this 23d day of June 1803.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD,
Lieut. Gen.
SAMUEL HOOD,
Commodore.

Public Clandestine.

Cotton, Rice & Holland Gin.

THIS DAY,

At four o’clock, P. M. will be sold from on board the sloop Adventure, lying at Hoe’s wharf—on a credit of 90 days for approved negotiable notes,

41 bales prime upland Georgia

Cotton,
5 pipes Holland Gin, 4th proof, and
26 tierces of Rice.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 12.

I intend to open a School on

Thursday next [or the instruction] for girls only, at the house in which I reside; they will be taught to read, write, and cipher, and will be instructed in History, Geography, and the use of the globes. The terms are Seven Dollars, to be paid quarterly.

THOMAS DAVIS.

July 12.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Sloop THEMIS, burthen 350 barrels, now lying at Prince street wharf. For further particulars apply on board, or

DANL. MCLEAN.

For sale on board said vessel,
20 tons Plaster of Paris,
2000 lbs. of Cheese.

July 12.

Private Boarding.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel private boarding, by the week, month or year, opposite the Washington Tavern, King street, by

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

To Let,

The front STORE of the House. Apply as above.

July 12.

eo8†

Wanted to Hire,

A ready NEGRO MAN, of middle age, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety.—Apply to the Printer.

July 12.

co

For Sale or Rent,

A two story FRAME HOUSE well finished, on Washington street, between Prince and Duke street. Apply to

J. G. J. H. Tucker.

July 12.

12w3w||

Notice.

THOMAS GREEN will conduct my business during my stay at the Springs, and I hope will give general satisfaction to such as favor me with their custom.

I also forewarn all persons from having dealings with my apprentices, without my consent, as I shall proceed against such as the law directs.

JOHN S. SCOTT.

July 12.

co

Just received & for Sale,

FRESH Lemons, Limes & China Oranges, and Ladies’ Clothes and Work Baskets, from Lisbon—ALSO, Excellent Philadelphia PORTER.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 12.

d

For Sale,

An excellent MILCH COW. Enquire of the Printer.

July 9.

d

GRASS CARPETS.

A few elegant patterns, just received per the brig Alexandria, and for sale by Jonah Thompson & Son.

July 6.

d

PRINTING INK,

Of an excellent quality, For sale at Mr. Timothy Caldwell’s near the West Market, City of Washington.

ton.

Who has to let on ground rent, A number of Lots in eligible situations.

June 18.

raw 3w

BENNET & WATTS,
HAVE IMPORTED
*In the Commerce from Liverpool, and
Harmony from Philadelphia the
FOLLOWING GOODS,*

for sale on the usual terms.
Fashionable coat buttons,
Virginia Sickles,
Curry Combs and Brushes,
Ladies and Gentlemen's pocket Books,
thread cases with instruments,
Locks and Hinges,
Chest and Cupboard Locks,
Coat and breast bone moulds,
Bridport Sail Canvas of a superior qua-
lity 1 to 7,
Gurahs, Sannas, Mamoodys, Cossacs,
and fine Madras Shirting Cottons.
Ladies long silk and leather Gloves,
Elegant patent black lace Cloaks,
Nankeens, long and short pieces of the
first quality,
Irish Linens, white and brown,
Imperial and Hyson Teas of the first
quality,
Loaf Sugar, &c., &c.

June 27. eo 2w

SPRING GOODS.

William Lowry
*Has just received, per the United States
from Liverpool,*

AN ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods.

ALSO—Earthenware in crates assort-
ed, and nails in casks, which he is now
opening for sale at his store, two doors
below Cuthbert Powell's, King street.

Country merchants and others may find
it to their advantage to call on him as he
is determined to sell on the most reasona-
ble terms.

May 13. eo

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully
informs the public in general that he has
become a resident of this town, where
he professes the following branches in the
art of Painting and Drawing. Portraits in
Oil and Crayons, Signs and Ornamental
Painting, Free Masons Aprons on Silk or
Leather and other implements belonging
to the craft. Also, Stands of Colours for
Regiments and Companies painted and
decorated in the most elegant manner.

GILDING

Executed in the best manner.
N. B. Signs for country merchants, inn
keepers, and others executed in such a man-
ner that they may be carried to any dis-
tance without danger of injury and with
very little trouble, on the most moderate
terms.

DRAWING.

HE will open a school for teaching
young ladies Drawing and Painting in
water colours and crayons, as soon as a
sufficient number subscribe. He will also
punctually attend to ladies who wish pat-
terns drawn for Tambouring, Embroidery,
Toilet Tables & other Needle work.

Apply at Mr. Jacob Shuck's, Duke
Street, to

F. KEMMELMEYER.

An Apprentice wanted to the a-
bove business.

June 27. eo

For Sale.

A valuable Lot of Ground
situated at the corner of Prince and Pitt
streets, in the town of Alexandria, front-
ing on Prince street forty nine feet, and
on Pitt street ninety four feet, with the
improvements, consisting of one Brick and
two Frame HOUSES, Stable, Smck.
House, &c. all in good repair. This lot
may be divided conveniently into three,
with a dwelling house, &c. on each, at a
trifling expence.

For further particulars apply to the sub-
scriber living on the premises.

GEO. CLEMENSTON.

ALL persons having claims
against me, are requested to bring in the
same, and those who are indebted to me
are earnestly solicited to make immediate
payment. I shall be under the necessity
of bringing suit against all delinquents.

July 1. eo

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or Rent.

THE three story BRICK
HOUSE on the corner of King and Co-
lumbus streets.

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29. eo

Little River Turnpike Company.
THE STOCKHOLDERS are called
on to pay to William Hartshorne,
Treasurer of said company, TEN DOL-
LARS on each share by them held, on or
before the 20th day of next month.
By Order of the Directors.
Wm. HARTSHORNE,
Treasurer.

6th Mo. 17.

2aw 20j

Notice.

ALL persons having claims
against the estate of William Triplett, of
Round Hill, deceased, are requested to
bring them forward for adjustment and
payment; and all those indebted to the
estate are respectively called upon to make
immediate payment to the Executor—it
being their anxious wish to close all the
accounts, and settle with the legatees as
soon as possible.

Charles Little, } Ex'trs.
Geo. Triplett, }
July 7. eo

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Catticoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 lbs. Beet and Pork,
10 lbs. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Writing do,
French and Nova Scotia Plaster,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.
A large quantity of Bran to be sold ve-
ry cheap, if taken away soon.

They are giving Cash for
Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2. d

A VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell
his MILL, known by the name of Clif-
ton Mill, within two and an half miles of Dum-
fries, on the waters of Quantico, which is as
constant a stream as any in this part of the coun-
try, and in an exceeding healthy situation; very
conveniently situated to a fine wheat country,
not being more than half a mile out of the way,
in going to Dumfries, from the main road lead-
ing from Fredericks Court-House, Centerville
&c. (and by some thought not any out of the
way at all) and a very good road to it. There
are, if the purchaser chooses, 22½ acres of land
which may go with mill, (except one acre
which will be reserved) or a smaller quantity as
may be agreed on. The mill is over that, with
a wheel of 20 feet 9 inches and 4 feet head, with
two pair of Stones. One pair of French burrs of
5 feet, the other of Cologne, with every appa-
ratus necessary for carrying off merchant bushels
to the best advantage. The mill house is fifty
feet long and twenty seven feet wide, two stories
high, with a small kiln for drying corn, toge-
ther with barn, stable, cow house and lumber
house, convenient to the mill. A convenient
dwelling house, (not quite finished) with a kitchen,
meat and corn house; the whole of which
have been built within 7 years past. There are
two very thriving young orchards of peach and
other fruit trees. It was supposed, had not the
frost killed the fruit this spring, upwards of 100
gallons of brandy might have been made from
them. Should the whole of the land be required
with the mill, there is another small house,
kitchen and meat house, at a short distance from
the former.

The situation of this property must render it
a desirable acquisition to any person inclined to
engage in this line of business, particularly so
as it is situated to near tide water. It is deemed
unnecessary to say any thing more respecting the
premises, as it is presumed any person inclined
to purchase would wish to see them. Nothing
would induce me to part with this valuable prop-
erty, but the pressing demands against me
which I am anxious to discharge, therefore a
great bargain may be expected. Any fur-
ther information may be known on application to,

JOHN SOWDEN, Clifton Mill.

Dumfries, June 28. 2aw.

JOSEPH BILLING,
ORGAN BUILDER & PIANO FOR-
TE MAKER,
Opposite Mr. Robert Young's store, lower
end of King street, Alexandria.

Most respectfully informs the
Ladies and Gentlemen of this place that
he makes Church, Chamber, and Barrel
Organs, organized Piano Fortes, and Pi-
ano Fortes of all qualities.

He hopes that the stability of his work,
and the moderation of his charges, will
gain him the patronage of the public.

Repairs and tunes in town
and country.

June 24.

PROPOSAL,
FOR A NEW WEEKLY PAPER,
To be published in Alexandria,
ENTITLED
THE MERCURY.

BY BRADFORD AND BURGESS.

THE Public have been for many years
afflicted with the demon of party, and it
has been the constant practice of interested
demagogues to inflame the passion, as much
as possible, by artful tales. The plan on
which the MERCURY will be printed shall
be IMPARTIAL; we shall confine ourselves
to the bare Statement of facts, concerning
the politics of our country.

THE Editor's utmost endeavors will be
exerted, to render it in some degree con-
ducive to the attainment of knowledge,
as well as the communication of news—to
enlighten the understanding—to aid the
cause of virtue and religion.

IMPROVEMENTS in Agricul-
ture and Domestic Economy; Arts and Sci-
ences—Poetry; Anecdotes; Prices Cur-
rent; Appointments; Marriages; Deaths,
&c. will claim our attention.

WE shall have (weekly) an opportunity
of giving News, Foreign and Domest-
ic, as early as any printer in the United
States. Also, being contiguous to the
seat of the General Government and giv-
ing IMPARTIAL political information we
hope that a liberal and enlightened com-
munity, will patronize this our first at-
tempt.

CONDITIONS.

THE MERCURY will be printed
Weekly, on a fair and large sheet, with
an elegant type.

Subscription, Two Dollars and 50 Cents
per Annum, payable on the receipt of the
first number.

Patrons in town, to be furnished on the
day of publication; others agreeable to
directions.

Those who obtain eight subscribers,
shall be entitled to the ninth, gratis.

Subscriptions, to be returned to
Alexandria, Post Office, by the first of
August.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By COTTON & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE

At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of

J. V. Thomas,

(PRICE ONE DOLLAR.)

LETTERS

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY

Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,

TO

Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,

AND

Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.

ON

AGRICULTURE,

AND

OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

Few works have been pub-
lished in America, that claim the agricultur-
ist's attention more than this. Added
to his own experiments, opinions and cal-
culations, it contains those of the most
eminent farmers in the middle states; col-
lected from them by himself, and trans-
mitted to the British Board of Agriculture
of which he was an honorary member.

April 25. d

Just Received

AND FOR SALE BY

ROBERT & JNO. GRAY,

King-Street,

BROAD GRINS:

Comprising with new additional Tales in
verse, those formerly published
under the title of

"My Night Gown and Slippers."

By GEORGE COLMAN, the younger

Author of the "Poor Gentleman," &c.

Also, a new edition of

THE FARMER'S BOY,

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

Price 75 Cents each.

May 23. d

A Warehouse to Let.

I will rent my Warehouse, situate on
King street, adjoining the mansion house
in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kin-
caid's. Possession may be had immedi-
ately. It is very convenient for a Gro-
cery store, or a Flour Merchant. For
terms apply to

P. MARSTELLER.

June 2. eo

FREDERICK KOONES
Begs leave to inform his friends and the
public, that he has removed to that
large and commodious house well known
as the sign of the
SPREAD EAGLE,
at the corner of King and Royal streets.
He embraces this opportunity of return-
ing his grateful thanks to those gentlemen
who have heretofore availed him with their
custom, and hopes, by a faithful discharge
of his duty, to merit a continuance and
the support of the public.

July 7. eo

Just Published,
By Robert & John Gray,
And for sale at their Book & Stationary
Store in King street,

THEODORE CYPHON:
OR,
THE BENEVOLENT JEW.

A Novel, in 2 vols.
By GEORGE WALKER,
Author of the Vagabond, Three Spani-
ards, &c. &c.

Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents
Handsome bound & lettered.

Also,
The Story of Tom Snell.
Price 20 cents.

April 21. d

Just Published,
And for Sale at this office—price 50 cents,
A TREATISE

On Practical Farming:
Embracing particularly the following sub-
jects, viz.

The use of Plaster of Paris, with Direc-
tions for using it; and general Observ-
ations on the use of other Manures.
On deep Ploughing; thick Sowing of
Grain; method of preventing Fruit
Trees from Decaying, and
Farming in General.

By John A. Birns,
Of Loudoun County, Virginia, Farmer

May 31. 2aw

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale,
By Robert & John Gray,
King street,

A LETTER,
To JOSEPH PRIESTLY,
L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c.
In Answer to his Performance,
entitled,

Socrates and Jesus Compared.

By John Blair Linz, A. M.
Price 62½ Cents.

ALSO,
Just received and ready to be delivered
to subscribers, the 1st vol. of THE DO-
MESTIC ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

FOR RENT,
(Possession may be had immediately)

The subscribers' brick Ware-
house and dwelling House, situated on
Prince Street, with or without the adjoin-
ing Warehouses.

Further description is unnecessary.—
Those who are inclined, can view the pre-
mises and know the terms.

W.M. HODGSON.

June 10. d

Jonah Thompson and Son,
HAVE IMPORTED